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MEMPHIS APPEAL SATURDAY, : : APRIL 26, 1879

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE. The debate in congress on the appropriation bill still "drags its slow length along." The country is tired of it, and will rejoice when it terminates. The Democrats are not r sponsible for it. The Republicans insisted on a full and free discussion, and if the Democratic majority had refused it would | tion, organized for the purpose of fighting the have been attributed to fear. In speaking of the discussion the Washington Post says: | cial victims. The result of the contest, which "As the long debate nears its close, it will be is fierce and full of bitterness, is thus anthe policy of the Republican leaders to excite the utmost bitterness of feeling. Every resource will be drawn upon for material that can be employed to exasperate the ex-Confederates. Tales that have been proven lies kissing his wife on that day. Such an aband long since abandoned will be brought to the surface once more, and hurled the faces of southern members with damnable dexterity. No device that ingenuity can suggest for the provocabanner of sectional bate, its leaders desire, by any and all means, to make that hate intense | Jersey provide that no traveling, worldly and thus accomplish their great aim of sorash experiment, no disorganizing scheme. State in the Union if the Law and Order so-

THE NORTHERN HEART WON'T

swept from the statute books."

A DESPERATE DEED.

Hill Takes his Life with his

Own Hands.

Andrews, James T. Shannon, R. E. Havnes

Wm. T. Smith, John C. Wells and John T

Andrews, jr., and proceeded to the place de

stretched and the left folded across his bosom

At his left side, about one foot from his body,

mitted the act not far from daylight.

sprang the trigger. His clothing and flesh

around the wound were considerably powder

and prepared for burial. He had in his

wearing apparel. Although the occurrence

took place so near the residence, none of the

family heard the report of the gun, and

nothing was known of the matter until a

neighbor boy who had staid all night at Hill's

started home and discovered the body lying as

above stated. Mrs. Hill said that Frank left

home on the Monday morning before to hunt

for work, saying that she would not hear from him until he had obtained

some kind of employment. He was in ex-

said on this account he was almost crazy.

He went in a westerly direction, and that was

the last she saw or heard of him alive. The

When Shall it Stop?

It simply aims and intends to get the coun-

into the ways of the fathers-the tried and

safe ways from which it was violently

wrenched by the men who legislated, not for

the good of the people, but for the sole pur-

hands. There is no possibility that the coun-

try can be made to misapprehend the issues.

There is not a question as to the final result.

The right will prevail. But it is of the first

importance that the Republicans shall be dis-

appointed in their purpose of making cam-

paign capital out of the hasty words of Dem-

Even the people of the north are denounce ing the brutal and unfeeling demagogues who are sacrificing the confiding and unsuspecting negro dupes for party purposes. So soon as Smalls, Rainey and Lynch retired from congress, it was evident that something had to be done with the negro or he would pass out of politics. To prevent a result so fatal to the Republican party, this emigration scheme was concected. Without caring for the misery and suffering entailed on the poor dupes, the negroes were induced to commence the march to Kansas. Then the Radical politicians commenced the howl about persecutions and the wrongs of the poor creatures fleeing from the shotguns of the southern whites. They called upon | Ex Sheriff Hezekiah Hill, of this county had the war department for tents and rations for the poor, persecuted saints flying from outrage and wrong. The negro does not seem to understand that the rations and tents which he expects "represents the labor of somebody who has paid taxes to buy them with; nor does it enter into his the matter. Arriving there they found the simple calculation that the people whose labor is thus taxed may have some objection to that ground, just inside the gate at his home, near the roadside, and about forty yards from method of enforcing the offices of charity upon them. But, taking the Radical docstretched at full length, the right arm out trine at its literal acceptation, he imagines that all he has to do is to announce that he is a negro, and that he has arrived at St. leet long, and near it was the ramrod which Louis in the course of a journey, whence he had evidently been used by Hill to fire the cares not, and whither he knows not, and gun. There was considerable blood about that he is hungry; he fancies that the rations the face, and the first impression was that he had been shot in the right eye, but this was are inexhaustible, that his right to draw them is unquestionable." But this last effort of the body. It was found that the ball had to use the negro for political purand to the right of the nipple, showing that poses is a magnificent failure. A.

C. Buell, in the Washington Capital, when found, which evidences that he comsays that the Radicals, "so far as the black man is concerned, have simply duped him as they have always been duping him. They have played another of their tricks upon his unsuspecting nature. They have induced him to leave the country to whose field of ex- | burned. The body was conveyed to the house ertion he is suited by nature and by training, pockets a knife, a box of caps, vial of powder. and they have lett him resourceless in a some bullets, an old glove and a handker-chief. Lying near the body when found was country where he can do nothing but beg, an old satchel containing some articles of his sterl and starve. They have set him to begging. And now they propose to fire the northern heart anew with the carefully-arranged story of his carefully-prepared woes. As I said, they have made no mistake about the negco. Where they have missed their calculation is touching the northern heart. The northern heart will not be fired. The ore for rations falls upon the ears of taxpopula masses who have too hard work to p. July masses who have too hard work to ceedingly low spirits when he left about the get rations for themselves. The people of the north are more deeply interested in their to provide for their wants—indeed, Mrs. Hill. own destitution, their own poverty and their own woes, than in the carefully-prepared sufferings of Moses Windom's negro masquerading at St. Louis as a child of Israel. What the northern people want is not an importation of negro labor from the south, but a revival of employment for their own idle arevival of employment for their own idle. They do not want congress to waste the public time in debating the propriety of the public time in debating the propriety of sidered a hard-working, industrious man, and proceeding the propriety of the public time in debating the propriety of sidered a hard-working, industrious man, and proceeding the propriety of sidered a hard-working, industrious man, and proceeding the propriety of sidered a hard-working, industrious man, and proceeding the propriety of sidered a hard-working, industrious man, and proceeding the propriety of sidered a hard-working, industrious man, and proceeding the sought employment that there was a constant and no October, 1878, the price of pig-iron was only 43s. 9d., and the without citing figures for each individual contraction of this century. Without citing figures shots at Gillem, with a small cartridge pission and rapid fall; and in October, 1878, the price of pig-iron was only 43s. 9d., and the wages were reduced to 2s, 9d. a day. The published reports of the stock companies by the temple, and the striking instance of 1801 gave 28,872,000 inhabits and rapid fall; and in October, 1878, the price of pig-iron was only 43s. 9d., and the wages were reduced to 2s, 9d. a day. The published reports of the stock companies by the temple, and the striking instance of 1801 gave 28,772,000 inhabits and rapid fall; and in October, 1878, the price of pig-iron was only 43s. 9d., and the wages were reduced to 2s, 9d. a day. The published reports of the stock companies by the temple, and the other in the side of his head, indicated him to end the matter by taking his on the time of the begin and rapid fall; and in October, 1878, the price of pig-iron was constant by the state of the stock companies by the temple, and the october of the stock comp sufferings of Moses Windom's negro masissuing rations to vagrant negroes who have been inveigled away from their homes at times he was a member of Peeble's comby the speeches of Windom and the promises of Rainey, Small and Lynch; but they demand general measures of relief, that will put them in a way of average intelligence. He leaves a wife and several children, including two grown sons.

The wardist of the converging and a mean of average intelligence. He leaves a wife and several children, including two grown sons. England group will discover these great facts before long. There may be something like pity for the negro as a dupe, but it is more than overbalanced by the indignation that will be visited upon those who use him

be better off. But New England will sing mall for a long time after it. And there is to telling what will become of her poor dupe and wretched stool pigeon, the negro. The harces are, however, that once absolved om his unwilling copartnership in crime with his deceivers, he will develop into a re--pectable citizen, though probably not in an xulted sphere. And it is also possible that, poor as he may be, the negro will ultimately be rich enough to pity the New England group; when the natural consequences of crime against humanity shall have overtaken hem, when the gains wrung from the bloody sweat of a cheated people and a deluded generation shall have been swept away, and when the power built upon fraud and nourished by cant shall bave been crushed in the

cal crisis now prevailing throughout the world. His wide knowledge enables him to take a general view of the causes of the unexampled duration of this crisis, and to foreshadow, perhaps, some of the results. A ummary of what he says will be read with interest and profit in America. The present apprecedented period of depression in a unfailing revenges of time." siness began in Vienna on the ninth of May, 1873, a few days before the opening of SUNDAY LAWS IN NEW JERSEY The people of New Jersey, like those of "Krach." After the war of 1866, when Austria was freed from the Venetian pro-vinces (which had always been a burden to Memphis, are discussing the Sunday laws. A fight is going on at Newark in regard to the Sunday laws, and it is a very pretty fight | the State) and had made her peace with the Hungarians, with the intention of repair-ing the disaster caused by war she turned her as it now stands. The barbers, the Germans and venders of malt liquors have carattention to developing her material interests, ried the war into Africa. In the saintly city so little was found had been done, and so much could be done in the way of railways, mines, manufactories and banks. Twentyof Newark, on Sunday morning, the wagons and vehicles of butchers, bakers, milkmen six joint stock companies with the approval and gardeners were allowed to parade the of the government, which is necessary in treets as usual. A few Poritans, who Austria, and which, at the same time, gives thought this sort of business all right and | in public opinion a certain status in the companies, were founded in 1867 and thirty-two proper, organized "a law and order associain 1868. The progress of speculation is shown by the fact that one hundred and forty-one tion," for the purpose of a rigid enforcement of the Sunday laws. The whisky shops, the companies were started in 1869. In 1870, on cigar stands and the beer gardens were in- account of the war, the number was some what less, being one hundred and one; in 1871 continently closed under the law, which was there were one hundred and seventy-five: in very clear upon this point. The saloon-1872, three hundred and seventy-six, and in keepers, the barbers, the proprietors of the the tour months of 1873-before the "Krach" beer gardens, backed by the German populaone hundred and fifty-four companies were established. Although of these one thousand and five projects only six hundred and eighty-two were definitely started, a capital amount of one hundred and sixty million dollars was paid in, and the stockholders association which had selected them as espetook engagements to the amount of one bill-ion six hundred and eighty million dollars. nounced by the New York Tribune: "They found, to their surprise, that all secular em-Of course some of the companies were finauially sound, but one hundred and thirty-five ployments were forbidden on the Sabbath soon failed, and others have never yet paid day. There was no prohibition of a man's any dividend. In this way a large amount of capital was taken from its ordinary chansurd enactment was never heard of anynel in industrial commerce and agriculture where. This unnatural provision was em-THE GERMAN KRACH. In Germany a similar increase of specula bodied in a set of laws which were never ention had been going on. One of the results acted, and which had no more permanent of the revolution of 1848 had been to free basis than the fertile brain of a Yankee industry in Prussia from superanuated laws tion of ill-temper and hasty speech will be omitted. As the Republican party proposes scribbler. But the New Jersey law—blue which shackled it, and manufactures had enough for Sabbath-breakers—did prohibit gradually increased up to 1861. Owing to to go into the next campaign under the red all manner of activity, the working of yeast the saving habits of the Germans much

alone excepted. The Sunday laws of New money had been laid aside. Many emigrants had gone to America, and through their communications with their families consideremployment or business, ordinary or servile able sympathy in the United States was felt lidifying the north. It will be necessary for Democratic members to be prepared for this Democratic members to be prepared for this necessity alone excepted), shall be done or war of secession the Germans readily investspecies of strategy, and to treat, as it merits, performed on the christian Sabbath. It is ed in them. These were sometimes so low this line of policy. While insolence should also provided that no goods or chattels shall that the amount of money gained was be always properly rebuked, the Republicans should not be permitted to draw the attention of the house or the country away from the simple, just and equitable propositions ing to or from church, or going for a physi- were pouring into the county from France. contained in the pending bill. And least of all things should Mr. Conger and his fiery vice of the United States mail cardials which arose in the granting of concesassociates be furnished with any texts which, riage. The nunning of passenger stages sions to railways—which were founded not so by malicious distortion, can be used to bolster up the failing fortunes of their thrice-defeated with any center of the wagons and vehicles of butchers, bakers, came so serious that they were denounced by milkmen, etc., is expressly forbidden. No- Mr. Lasker in February, 1873, in the chamb position is impregnable, because it is just. body would have supposed that such a sweep- of deputies. These, together with a great The party proposes no new departure, no mg statute was borne upon the books of any number of stock companies—which had been founded at the rate of only about thirty a year between 1851 and 1870, and reached ciety of Newark had not attempted to entwo hundred and twenty-five in 1871 and five try, in its mode of conducting elections, back force the law fortidding the sale of spiritunundred in 1872-shook public confidence and with it destroyed the possibility of findous and malt liquors upon the Sabbath day. ing fictitious capital to create a fictitious pros But those who rebelled against this enforceperity. Thenceforth people had to content themselves with their real resources, which ment said that if they could not sell their

THE WORLD'S TRADE.

and the United States.

beer and spirits on that day, the milkman had become insufficient. pase of keeping political control in their own should not sell his milk, the butcher should THE WAR OF 1870-71. Living had long been cheap in Germany, and wages corresponded, when the war of 1870-71 changed old habits. That war caused not sell his meat, nor the peanut merchant vend his nuts, nor the street cars run, nor the destruction or deterioration of an imthe New Jersey Central railway and the mense amount fo material; it also compelled Pennsylvania railroad move their regular the temporary closing of many factories and trains. This was a strike at the business and bosoms of the people of New Jersey. Ninewas necessary to replace them, and people tenths of them, possibly, do not need that began to work with vigor, although with no less ardor they raised the prices. In part to the beer saloons and whisky shops should be satisfy the demand and in part to employ the open on Sunday. But a cresation of the money which came in, a certain number of trains and an embargo on butchers, bakers the creditors of Prussia were reimbursed by and milkmen would carry want and wee into the funds arising from the war indemnity. Manufactori s were founded, shops were enmany households on Sunday. It is said that arged, machinery and tools were renewed those who have revived the statute against People went on without hindrance, for they the Sunday selling of milk, meat and vegegot the prices they asked, and they did not tables, intend to make so odious all statutes | bargain as to the payment of workmen. I against Sunday traffic that the entire mass of is needless to say that wages and salaries followed closely the rise in merchandise and legislation bearing upon this subject shall be provisions. Employers and workmen, in 1871 and 1872, acquired habits of luxury, many of which they had to abandon in subsequent years, and we all know how hard it is to entirely change one's standard of living or even ubmit to a few privations. It was, of course, mpossible to return purely and simply to the Driven to Despair by Adversity, Frank economical situation that existed before the war; wages were lowered, but provisions remained dear. Many factories were closed and the workmen thrown out of employment. Franklin (Tenn.) Review and Journal, 24th: In many cases the punishment was well de-"Early last Saturday morning news was brought to town that Frank Hill, a son of served, for the rise of wages had not been a imulus to progress. The better they were paid the worse they worked. All evidence been found dead near his residence, two miles out on the Boyd's mill pike. Coroner Charles F. Wall immediately summoned a jury, composed of Dr. Wm. White, M. L.

agrees in attributing the diminution of German exports to the falling cif in the quality of the manufactures. THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND.
According to M. Block the country worst off is England, though he thinks that, owing to its vigorous constitution, it will be able to signated, for the purpose of inquiring into overcome its difficulties, but not without strengeus efforts. He calls attention to the great decrease of exports and the increase of nports. The United Kingdom sells much ess of its products now than formerly. In his house, with face upward, the body 873 the diminution in exports, as compared with 1872, was about \$40,000,000; in 1874, as compared with 1873, the diminution was \$66,000.000; in 1875, \$80,000.000; in 1876, \$124,000 000; in 1877, \$15,400,000; in 1878, \$30,000,000. Adding these together we find a total loss of over \$519,000,000, which puts England at least ten years behind. The profits have diminished though the wants remain the same. It is necessary for people to give up expensive habits which they have acshown to be a mistake upon an examination quired, to reduce expenses in everything, and even to submit to reductions of wages when unavoidable causes render them necessary. death was instant. His body was still warm I'nis, however, is not accomplished without officulty. In 1878 there were 244 strikes, o which only three were successful; in 1877 circumstances indicated that he placed the there were 177 strikes, with about equal sucbutt of the gun on the fence, with muzzle cess. In the iron trade it is almost self-evident that the welfare of the workmen, as well as the manufacturers, depends upon the prosperity of trade. In some branches of the iron trade the rate of wages is fixed by mutual agreement according to relations determined by the price of the product in the most important markets.

FALLING PRICES AND REDUCED WAGES. When in the north of England a ton of ron is worth £20 the workman receives for his work-"puddling," for example-13s, 3d. per ton. When the price falls to £8 14s, his wages are only 9s. 9d. per ton. Now, for this very reason, the wages for "puddling" are not more than 7s. per ton. Since 1873 they have lowered about one-half-that is, they miner bear relation to the price of pig-iron.

COTTON TRADE AND PRICES. In the cotton industry it is not so easy for the workmen to see that their wages should be reduced in consequence of falling prices.

Wond som that a consequence would be composed of a single couple, and that would be after the time of Richard Cour-de-Lion. The interest of the consequence of falling prices. be reduced in consequence of falling prices. Even where the workmen are willing to admit the bad state of the market, they are unwilling to accept the reduction of wages insisted upon by the employers under that form; but, laying the cause to overproduction, wish to keep the same proportionate great plague—7,360,000 inhabitants. Bewages and work a less number of hours, in the hope that after the difficulty is over they will again, work fell the difficulty is over they the hope that after the difficulty is over they will again work full time. The employers cent. The Journal of the Statistical Society, CINCINNATI, April 25.—John Preston, a bere, however, are right; for the state of the white man, became involved in a quarrel market is measured by the margin—that is, make the stool-pigeon of their confidence game. Meanwhile the New England group are laying up wrathagainst the day of wrath; piling Ossa upon Pelion; heaping Ætna upon Vesuvius in fact, and the crash is not far off. When it comes, and is over, the country will white man, became involved in a quarrel with two negroes at a point on the Kentucky river eight mil a from Nicholasville, Wednesday, one of whom shot bim with a musket priver to estate of the difference between the price of the manufactured article and the raw material. In 1874, a pound of cotton yarn was worth 4½d, more than a pound of cotton yarn was worth 4½d, more than a pound of cotton yarn was worth 4½d, more than a pound of cotton yarn was worth 4½d. The shot, it is said, was fired by F. M. Andrews, a brother of W. H. Andrews, for the first hundred years being a little over a million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen millions, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourte

Darraman and another than the same

An Examination into the Causes of De pression-Facts and Figures-Causes and Effects in Prices and Wages-Crises and Krachs-Germany, Austria, France, England,

less than a quarter of what they had distribsays about the depression in the United States, we find that France enjoys a privileged situation in the commercial world, and s scarcely at all affected by the stagnation of trade which is complained of elsewhere. The exports have slightly diminished from New York Herald, 21st: M. Maurice Block, the eminent French political economist, has lately published in the Revue des Deux \$755,000,000 in 1875 to \$675,000,000 in 1878. But it is only the exports of raw products which have diminished; for the exportation Mondes an interesting study of the economiof manufactured articles was nearly \$11,000,-000 more in 1878 than in 1877. The taxes, both direct and indirect, which, of course, are paid only on business or consumption, are greater than the estimates, and the public funds are at a high figure. PERIODICITY OF CRISES. An ingenious explanation of the recurrence of crises, or alternating periods of prosperity

the Universal Exposition, by what is known there and throughout Germany as the tober 19, 1878. According to this journal, the reason of commercial crises every ten or twelve years is that the vigorous activity of a generation of merchants and manufacturers is scarcely of longer duration than the interval between the recurring periods of depression. In few establishments or works does the same person remain any longer than ten or twelve years as the real director or main-spring of the concern. Some die, others change their position, and others make their fortunes, and take things easily. Younger men come in-men who have not had sufficient experience or learned commercial wisom-and they will pass in their tura. after having filled their period of office. Besides this theory, which is very ingenious, and others which ascribe the periodicity of these crises to the periodicity of sun spots, which are thought to occasion famines—a coinci-dence that cannot be entirely proved—there have been many circumstances to aggravate the evil; for, putting on one side the effects of the famine which has raged in China and India, the economical calamity has had two completely independent seats-Europe and THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHISES.

> no means the starting point of the European crisis, it gave to it definiteness of character. Even had peace been maintained the crisis would have come on account of the tendency o speculation, but probably it would have been purely a financial one, whereas the war made it an industrial crisis. The war interrupted the production of all great countries, besides causing an enormous destruction of material and produce which had to be repaired as soon as peace was declared. demands coming from the two countries di-rectly engaged in the war of 1870-71 were supplemented by the orders of the Russian and American railways, which were then be ing pushed on with great rapidity. They naturally resulted in a great rise of prices, and as this was a rise which gave business an appearance of prosperity, coinciding with the intense and feverish speculation, people began to enlarge their factories and build new ones. When everytaing was readyorders were ess frequent, and competition only kastened he inevitable fall in prices. Every country and its particular complications, which made ousiness languish still more. But the two ountries in Europe where labor complicaons exercised the greatest influence were not, as might be thought, Russia and Turkey, but Germany, which, by brilliant strug-gies, had reached the end it had so long striven for, and England, a country of pro-

THE EFFECT OF THE GERMAN INDEMNITY.

enormous increase in prices and wages. two years, occasioned, naturally, by the very extraordinary demand for labor but greatly increased by speculation, which competed with real and solid production. The manu-facturers, however, were so burdened by curent orders that no price frightened them. Workmen were greatly in demand, and had besides, in being exigent, a desire to have their share of the cake. The great progress of socialism added greatly to this. Workmen profited greatly by this conjuncture getting better paid, working shorter time, and, as has been proved, doing their labor ot so well as when they earned less wages. But they did not profit by it in bettering their condition. The higher wages which they earned so easily were quickly spert. When bad times came they had acquired habits of which it was difficult to rid themselves, and had lost the will to make the necessary effort | 000 are occupied with agriculture. to keep production on a certain level. result of this is that German industry has more trouble than it would have had at other times to find its equilibrium, for the external consumption and the exportation have diminshed at the same time. This effect is not so much seen in other countries, because socialism has not made such great ravages elsewhere as in Germany, and nowhere is the separation between the employers and the workmen becoming so great. THE PHILOSOPHY OF LOANS.

Another cause of the difficulties surround-

ng the crisis is ascribed to Germany, al-

hough it has not produced there its serious ffect, which is seen chiefly in England; that of factories in a very abnormal manner. s, the enormous depreciation of silver, caused mainly by the adoption of the gold standard | an explanation of its duration, and is, at the in Germany. This, however, is too compliated a subject to be discussed here. Anher aggravating circumstance for England s that that country has been too ready to end money to foreign States, forgetting the maxim of Lord Palmerston, that a high rate interest always argues poor security. Of the forty-six debtor States in the table prepared by the London stock exchange, only ighteen pay with exactitude the interest on the \$1,409,000,000 which have been lent to The twenty-eight others have bor-\$1,667,000,000, of which more than \$880,000,000 are totally lost, while the interest on the remainder is very irregularly paid In addition to this it should be mentioned that the number of failures of late years, especially that of the City of Glasgow bankthe history of which discloses a frightful amount of corruption in some sections of British commerce-intensifies the existing lepression. An English writer maintains that the bad harvests of 1875, 1876 and 1877 are to be included among the causes of the crisis. It is possible to be mistaken, because the price of grain did not rise in the same way as it did at other times of bad harvests and as it has in other places; but, although bread became no dearer, it is certain that the farmers experienced a sensible loss in their harvests. Mr. Caird estimates this deficit as twenty-two per cent. in 1875, twenty-four per cent. in 1876, and thirty-six per cent. in 1877. What, however, is specially aggravating in these same years, is that the cattle have diminished. In 1874 there were estimated to be in England 6.125,000 head of horned cattle. At the end of 1877 there were 427,000 less. In the same triennial period out of 30,314,000 sheep 2,153,000 were est. The rural population was therefore obliged to reduce its consumption of manufactured goods, and the banks most in relation with the cultivators were able to notice that their savings, if any, were very insignificant.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES. But the great fact to which M. Block desires to call attention is the rupture of the equilibrium between agriculture and manufactures. It is impossible to establish fixed permanent and mathematical relations between these two branches of national industry, but still we feel that some connection must exist. A purely agricultural country is always a poor one, generally behind the are only about one-half what they were in age and often governed despotically. A that year. In Scotland the wages of the purely manufacturing or commercial country lacks solidity. Agriculture long predominaa 1859 the price of a ton of pig iron was ted in the civilized world, but manufactures, 51s. 9d., and the wages 3s. 3d. per ton. In specially during this century, have taken 1872 the price suddenly rose to 101s., and its place. One noticeable result of the reached 117s. 3d. in 1873. Increased wages progress of scientific discovery and its llowed the movement, and they went up to application to industry is one which few 7s. 3d. and 8s. 6d. a day. This was the culminating point. After that there was a constant

Europe has almost doubled since the beginwould soon arrive at a date when the whole crease, therefore, was slow in former times at the boardinghouse of Mrs. Locke, 1118 and rapid now. Civil war famine and ani and rapid now. Civil war, famine and epidemics are not enough to explain this; for, demics are not enough to explain this; for, according to Sir William Petty, Eagland had, in 1682—just seventeen years after the cause of the affair is not definitely known at volume 18, page 368, says that Great Britain had in 1651, 6.378,000 inhabitants; in 1751,

actually to have caused an increase in workspeak for themselves, it is only necessary to ook at the table of dividends paid last year men of flesh and blood. Before the introin forty joint stock companies in Lancashire. duction of machinery there were only 7000 Of this number fourteen paid no dividends at all; others gave only half, and some even weaving cotton in Eugland. Ten years after its introduction there were 200,000. Doubtuted in 1877. Passing over what M. Block less they left other work to engage in this new branch of labor, which paid the better. But their places were filled, and as wages rose, it became easier to get one's liveliho people got married, and, as they say in the fairy tales, had many children. Playfair said in 1851, that machinery answered for the labor of 3,000,000 persons. Since that time the number of "inanimate workmen" has greatly increased. In 1871 the fixed machinery represented a force of 936,405 horse pewer, and if we value one horse-power as equal to the work of twenty-one men, steam power would then supply the labor of over nineteen millions of men, and this exclusive of locomotives and steamships. But while the English population has increased in the most surprising mauner during the century. it lacks certain conditions of progress be cause it has ceased to be in a normal situ tion. Industry has no longer at its back the support of an enormous rural population and it is impossible that the cultivators of the soil will again form the dense and cohesive masses which the eighteenti century would put into line. At the last cen sus of England, out of 22,712,266 souls, the class of "persons who possess or work land and are occupied in cultivating grain, fruit o meadows, or in raising cattle, or in furnish ing other agricultural productions," formed group of 1,559,937 individuals only, of bot sexes. Twenty-five years ago, out of 1000 Englishmen, 87 were occupied in agriculture in 1877 only 70. In the last fifty years the number of agricultural laborers has diminished by half. According to some English communists this diminution is an advantage They say that while in France one out o every two persons is an agricultural lab rer in Great Britain 70 laborers are enough to provide food for 1000 inhabitants. opinion M. Block does not agree with, for English agriculture produces food for only six months. The only good side to the has increased their wages without injuring the farmers, who were, at the same tim through the competition of grain imported Although the Franco-Prussian war was by from abroad, obliged to have recourse to

those scientific improvements which have been of such advantage to agriculture. THE ENGLISH FARMER. Bat everything has a limit in this world even the progress of English agriculture The extent of arable land cannot be enlarged at will. Efforts can only be made to increa the product; and the result of consciention efforts in this direction, according to Mr. Caird, has been to increase the production per acre from twenty three bushels, which is was a century ago, to a maximum of twenty-eight bushels. We call twenty-eight bushels the maximum because it has not been great! exceeded, and because the product per acre has diminished during the last thirty years. In Mr. Caird's table of the mean produ per acre of the years 1849 to 1878 we find that, taking twenty-eight bushels per acre as a fair estimate, for the first decennal period, from 1849 to 1858, there was an excess of four per cent.; in the second decen-nial, from 1859 to 1868, there was an excess only of three per cent, while in the third decennial period, 1869 to 1878, there was a deficit of eight per cent., making a total diminution of twelve per cent. The English farmer, too, despairs of increasing his products, for production can only be increased by an increase of expenses, and that through the importation of im-mense quantities of grain; the prices are too low to admit of this extra expenditure. For that reason much arable land has been turned The five milliards were a Nessus shirt for into grazing land; four hundred thousand Germany. Abundance of money in the acres have already been withdrawn from cul-country, busy speculation in all ways, caused ture, and the movement is going on. At land was not regarded with disfavor, because it was said that the distant regions of Amer ica, Africa and Australia were suburbs to Manchester, Sheffield and London but with the high protective tariffs which even the colonies have made against the: mother country, people have opened their eyes to the necessity of endeavoring to restore the equilibrium between industrial production and agricultural consemption.

M. Block ON AMERICAN INTERESTS.
M. Block calls attention also to the want of equilibrium between the agricultur ists and the other members of the communition the United States. He does not find i such a praiseworthy thing that cities spring up and grow fast in America, for this, he argues is done at the expense of agriculture. According to the census of 1870 he finds that ou of 28,200,000 over ten years of age only 5,900,proportion is greater than that shown by the pensus of 1860; but this fact should be no ticed-the agriculturists in ten years have only increased eighteen per cent., mechanic and factory workmen, twenty eight per cent., and the mercantile class, forty-four per cent Now, the fecundity of the rural population is superior to that of the town population and the desertion of rude agricultural work is plainly shown. "Are we not then right in saying that the equilibrium is broken be tween the agricultural and manufacturin and commercial industries? The difficult threatens to become greater since the proaibitive tariff has caused the multiplication not the direct cause of the crisis, it is at leas

same time, as people begin to recognize, the indication of the remedy. INTER-SANITATION.

The Meeting of the Representatives of the Boards of Health of the Mississippi Valley.

Nashville American, 24th: "The Tennes see State board of health has invited a cour al of State boards of health situated in th Mississippi valley, to be held in Memphis or the thirtieth instant, to take into consider tion matters of interstate co-operation, should the great valley be visited again by pestilence, as it was last summer. This will be a conference of the greatest importance, and one which will bear an abundant harvest, Every man, woman and child throughou this lower country is interested, and will watch with much concern the deliberation of this convention of scientists. From the president of the State board of health we learn that great interest is felt by public health men throughout the country in this meeting as every mail brings letters of inquiry and suggestion regarding it. Delegates have been appointed from every State board of health in the Mississippi valley, from its mouth to its source. Delegates from the National board of health will also be present. The meeting will not consist of delegates from State and municipal boards of health in general, as stated by the Memphis APPEAL, of the fifteenth instant, but only delegates from State boards, except in the States which, as yet, have no State board From those alone delegates will be sent from the leading municipal boards of health

in every such State.' Vendetta. Franklin (Tenn.) Review and Journal 24th: "On Friday night of last week, Clem fillem, who lives seven miles west of town. was shot at the residence of Jo and Felix Truett, two miles northeast of town under the following circumstances: It reems that some weeks ago Gillem's daughter was married to a young man in the Truett neighborhood, named Peach, much against the wishes of her father. Jo Truett is also a son-in-law of Gillem, and the latter charged the Truetts with being instrumental in bring about his daughter's union with Peach, which was very distasteful to him. Hence a terrible bad state of feeling sprang up, which culminated in the fatal sdifficulty. On Friday night after dark, the Truetts were at home, when Gillem rode up, dismounted and advanced upon the house, cursing loudly and declaring his purpose to kill the Truetts. In the ex citement of the moment, John Truett, a son of Felix, about sixteen years old, fired two

Sr. Louis, April 25.—A little before neon to-day Wm. O. Smith, who claims to be from Indianapolis, made a murderous assault on throat, nearly severing one of her ears from this writing.

And Again. Vicksburg, April 25.—J. T. Bridewell was shot last night. The wound is probably PILLS.

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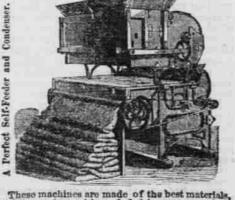
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